

如皋市 2022—2023 学年高三年级第一学期教学质量调研(三)

英语试题

注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
2. 回答选择题时, 选出每小题答案后, 用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时, 将答案写在答题卡上指定位置, 在其他位置作答一律无效。
3. 本卷满分为 150 分, 考试时间为 120 分钟。考试结束后, 将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分 听力(共两节, 满分 30 分)

做题时, 先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后, 你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节(共 5 小题;每题 1.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后, 你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What is the woman doing now?
A. Playing music. B. Sewing. C. Washing a car.
2. What will the woman show the man?
A. Her strength. B. Her injury. C. Her method.
3. Why won't the woman order from the company again?
A. She thinks their delivery isn't reliable.
B. She didn't get her first order.
C. She dislikes their products.
4. What does the woman mean?
A. Jill missed her class last week.
B. Jill wore the overcoat last week.
C. She is in the same class as the man.
5. Where will the man get his notebook?

A. In the library. B. In the classroom. C. In the teachers' office.

第二节(共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题 5 秒钟;听完后, 各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6、7 题。

6. Where will the speakers go next?

A. To an ice cream shop. B. To a restaurant. C. To an office.

7. How will the woman get to the game?

A. By driving a car. B. By taking a train. C. By sitting on a bicycle.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. What does George suggest Stephanie do with the report?

A. Improve it. B. Hand it in later. C. Leave it with him.

9. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In an office. B. At home. C. In a hospital.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第: 10 至 12 题。

10. What is the man?

A. A news writer. B. A business owner. C. A delivery man.

11. What is the woman going to do first?

A. Call the guests.

B. Reserve the restaurant.

C. Pick up the decorations.

12. How does the man feel now?

A. Confused. B. Annoyed. C. Anxious.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Friends.

B. Husband and wife.

C. Interviewer and interviewee.

14. How many children does the woman have?

A. One. B. Two. C. Three.

15. Why does the woman mainly consider taking a job outside of her country?

A. To look for something new.

B. To make more money.

C. To have a better working environment.

16. How does the man react to the woman's situation?

A. Confused. B. Disappointed. C. Supportive.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Why were pangolins(穿山甲) hunted in the past?

A. For clothes. B. For cures. C. For food.

18. When was pangolin hunting forbidden in China?

A. In 2007. B. In 2017. C. In 2018.

19. Where can pangolins be spotted?

A. In Indonesia. B. In eastern Japan. C. In southern Korea

20. What is China doing to protect the pangolin according to the talk?

A. Making tougher punishments.

B. Improving their habitat.

C. Raising them at a base.

第二部分 阅读(共两节，满分 50 分)

第一节(共 15 小题;每题 2.5 分，满分 37.5 分)

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Get stuck into chemistry with these fascinating guides.

An Elementary Guide to the Periodic Table

by Gill Arbutnott(Bloomsbury Children's Books)

There are lots of funny stories, fascinating facts and interesting explanations packed into this book, which aims to provide a good introduction to the periodic table. As well as plenty of information, there are lots of eye-catching diagrams and illustrations.

Exploring the Elements

by Isabel Thomas. Illustrated by Sara Gillingham(Phaidon Press)

This beautifully designed book provides an introductory guide to the chemical elements — where they are found, their properties and the remarkable ways we've learned to use them. Smart and stylish, the book even comes with an illustrated periodic table.

The Elements in the Room

by Mike Barfield. Illustrated by Lauren Humphrey(Laurence King)

As the candidate for lots of awards, this entertaining book invites you to join detective Sherlock Ohms as he tries to solve the mystery of how absolutely everything came to exist. This is a fun way to learn about the basics of chemical elements, from aluminum to zinc.

The Periodic Table Book

by Darling Kindersley, Ltd

If you are just starting your chemistry learning, look no further than this comprehensive visual encyclopedia, which is packed with stunning photographs. It covers all the basics of chemistry, with information about the different elements, and you'll also learn about some of the famous scientists who discovered them.

1. Which book can explain the application of the elements?

- A. An Elementary Guide to the Periodic Table B. Exploring the Elements
C. The Elements in the Room D. The Periodic Table Book

2. How is Mike Barfield's book different from the other books?

- A. It contains an illustrated periodic table. B. It includes interesting stories and facts.
C. It introduces some of the famous chemists. D. It has the potential for winning prizes.

3. Who are the four books especially intended for?

- A. Chemistry researchers. B. Chemistry majors.
C. Chemistry beginners. D. Chemistry teachers.

B

My hands were shaking uncontrollably. I tried incredibly hard to focus on the words that I spent hours putting down on paper. I tried to defeat my fear of speaking in public on numerous occasions throughout my life. During college and at my first few jobs, I would get ridiculously nervous when I had to give a presentation or lead a meeting. Public speaking had been my nemesis for as long as I could remember.

Then in my mid-thirties, I decided to join the public speaking group Toastmasters. At every meeting we were rated and forced to compete with other speakers for an award. You would think that I would walk away from these experiences as a polished speaker, but nothing seemed to work.

It wasn't until recently, when science and scientific institutions were being attacked for unfair reasons during the pandemic, that I decided I must speak out. Science has made this country a place where dreams come true — this is why we all need to protect science. In addition, as a science writer, I try to get readers to understand how science is related to their daily lives.

So I was on that frightening stage on that sunny Saturday in April — Earth Day. Despite the body shakes and fear, I persevered. That day, I looked out into the crowd of like-minded science supporters and I felt comfort.

Reaching that milestone goal of getting through a speech truly changed me. At almost forty, I learned that passion can set off a flame in my heart to do things I never dreamed possible. The darkness that led to my speech is sure to lead to new opportunities and adventures.

4. Which of the following can replace the underlined word “nemesis” in Paragraph 1?

- A. Advantage.
 - B. Annoyance.
 - C. Preference.
 - D. Confusion.
5. How did the author behave towards public speaking after leaving Toastmasters?
- A. He began to feel less worried.
 - B. He became a polished speaker.
 - C. He remained a shy speaker.
 - D. Things became worse for him.

6. What made the author want to speak out on Earth Day?

- A. He couldn't bear people attacking science.
- B. It was a simple test organized by Toastmasters.
- C. It was a good opportunity for him to learn science.
- D. He had no choice but to rise up to defend his own job.

7. What lesson did the author draw from his successful speech?

- A. Frustration can be stepping stones to success.
- B. Science can lead us to make wonderful changes.
- C. Any difficulty can be overcome with great efforts.
- D. Passion can motivate us to achieve the unachievable.

C

Scientists researching climate change in Antarctica are studying penguins in an effort to better understand the area's environmental health. The scientists are measuring the growth and development of the penguin population on the eastern side of the Antarctic Peninsula. "We are counting penguin nests to understand how many penguins are in a colony, producing young every year, and whether that number is going up or down with the environmental conditions," said Alex Borowicz. He is an ecology researcher at New York's Stony Brook University.

The work is not easy for climate researchers in the icy, faraway reaches of Antarctica. But penguins are easier to follow than some other kinds of animals because they nest on land. Their black bodies and waste droppings can also be identified against the area's white background.

Michael Wethington, another researcher from Stony Brook, told Reuters the penguin population can represent overall climate conditions and the health of the area's whole ecosystem. The researchers say counts of individual penguins can be combined with data from satellite images to get a more complete picture of how the animals are progressing.

Gentoo penguins—with bright orange beaks and white markings on their heads—prefer open water without broken pieces of ice floating around. So when temperatures on the Antarctic Peninsula began rising during the latter half of the 20th century, Gentoo populations moved south. Gentoo penguins don't like sea ice. They mostly forage (觅食) over the continental shelf and don't go far out to sea. As sea ice has decreased along the western side of the peninsula, Gentoos seem to have gotten used to the changed conditions. But those same conditions have been worse for the Adelie penguin species. This is because the Adelines depend on sea ice for feeding and reproduction.

"When we find Adelie penguins, we typically know that sea ice is nearby," Stony Brook's Wethington said. He added that whenever researchers see sea ice decreasing or disappearing, they also see Adelie penguin populations plunge. Even though Adelie penguins are increasing in number overall, some populations have fallen by more than 65 percent, researchers say.

8. Why do scientists studying climate change in Antarctica study penguins?
- A. To offer them better protection.
 - B. To find out about the penguin population.
 - C. To have a clearer idea of their living habits.

- D. To learn more about the conditions of Antarctica.
9. What makes penguins easier to follow than other kinds of animals?
- A. Their various kinds of species. B. Their unique eating habits.
C. Their nesting habit and body color. D. Their unusual hunting ways.
10. What can be inferred about Gentoo penguins from paragraph 4?
- A. They are quite adaptive. B. They are in great danger.
C. They tend to hunt far out to sea. D. They have a preference for sea ice.
11. What can we learn from the last paragraph?
- A. Adelie penguin has been affected by climate change.
B. Adelie penguin has got used to the changing environment.
C. Adelie penguin population has fallen by more than 65 percent.
D. Adelie penguin population represents the area's whole ecosystem.

D

Virtual reality is quickly becoming the new technological frontier. Tech companies everywhere seem to be racing to get their foot in the VR door. However, Virtual reality has a set of challenges and hurdles that it must overcome in order to work well. It should be noted that VR is heavily dependent on being very fast, very accurate and very good-looking. If it isn't, the viewer will feel motion sick or disconnected from the world that VR is trying to create.

Now that we can actually build VR headsets that begin to meet these requirements, we are seeing a rising interest in VR. As it rises, so does the interest in creating new media to be experienced in using virtual reality. Journalism is a medium built on relevance. Journalists should always be finding new ways to tell stories and deliver content. It is a goldmine for storytelling. What better ways to tell a story to someone than to put them right in the center of it?

Virtual reality is a powerful tool for journalists. The consumer isn't just reading or watching something play out; they're experiencing it. The immersive nature of VR allows for people to connect with the subject matter on a much deeper level than just reading about it. The experience is emotional, speaking more to our instinct than our intellect. The possibilities for storytelling here are legion, and any storyteller wanting to do something more interesting than their peers should surely be considering the sheer power of VR.

The question of virtual reality, though, is not how powerful it is. That is immediately

apparent. The question of VR is one of viability and availability. Telling stories must be easy to do, and access to those stories must be readily available. This is the biggest challenge that VR faces. If the tools to tell a story with VR, aren't easy to pick up and learn, VR will fail. If VR technology isn't both top-of-the-line and affordable, VR will fail.

Accessibility was one concern for Thomas Hallaq, assistant professor of journalism and mass communications, who said that current VR technology, is pretty exclusive right now. Despite that, he said he doesn't think the exclusivity of this technology will be a problem in the long run.

"I think it's very promising," Hallaq said. "We're seeing more technology become accessible, and more people having access to that technology. Just look at smartphones." Like radio, TV and the Internet before it, virtual reality will change the way we tell stories.

12. Why is VR considered a powerful tool for journalism?

- A. Because it is an exclusively new tool.
- B. Because it is very powerful and popular.
- C. Because people can experience the story in person.
- D. Because it is very fast, accurate and good-looking.

13. According to the passage, what is the biggest challenge VR is facing?

- A. How powerful and interesting it can be.
- B. Whether people will have easy access to it.
- C. Whether qualified VR headsets can be built.
- D. What new ways people will find to deliver content.

14. What's the author's attitude towards the future of VR technology?

- A. Optimistic.
- B. Neutral.
- C. Pessimistic.
- D. Concerned.

15. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- A. The Wide Popularity of Virtual Reality
- B. The Future Development of Virtual Reality
- C. Challenges and Hurdles of Virtual Reality
- D. Virtual Reality is the Future of Storytelling

第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

More people get off the beaten track for relaxing break

Going against the tide of flocking to well-known yet generally jam-packed tourist destinations on vacation, a growing number of holidaymakers in China tend to spend their leisure time at lesser-known resorts to seek unique, relaxed holiday experiences. 16

17 That is what Dai Bin, president of the China Tourism Academy said. He said popular tourist spots are always packed and often raise their prices during holidays. As people become more mature travelers, they are increasingly reluctant to follow the herd. 18 And it is a good way to vacation. According to data from online travel agencies, the number of rooms booked at hotels in less-traveled cities during the holiday was up 30 percent year-on-year. In addition, lesser-known attractions are not as “commercial” and “standardized” as developed ones and are able to offer more authentic experiences and natural encounters, according to social media posts. 19

COVID-19 is another key factor fueling reverse tourism. As precautionary measures continue, traveling has an unpredictable quality. Travelers have no way of knowing what lies ahead before departure, be it a perfect holiday or one interrupted by a sudden outbreak. 20

The rise of reverse tourism is not a bad thing. It means that vacationers now have more options, which brings more possibilities to the tourism market.

- A. The trend is set to force popular destinations to improve themselves.
- B. Tourism used to be about sightseeing but now it is about experiences.
- C. Some of them are simply looking to take a rest somewhere quiet for a couple of days.
- D. Reverse tourism has emerged as a new trend; especially: among young holidaymakers in China.
- E. During the week-long public holiday, large numbers of vacationers long to escape their busy city life.
- F. They have thus become more cautious and tend to choose local attractions or places with fewer tourists.
- G. And unlike popular destinations, some under-explored places with little online exposure can offer more surprises.

第三部分 语言运用(共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

The reality of college can be pretty different from the 21 presented in movies and television. Instead of the students who wake up late, party all the time, and study only before exams, many colleges are full of students with 22 schedules of not just classes and activities, but real 23, too.

24 phenomenon. The share of working students has been on the rise since the 1970s, and one-fifth of students work year round. The 25 can help pay for tuition and living costs, obviously. And there's value in it 26 the direct cause: such jobs can also be 27 for developing important professional and social skills that make it easier to 28 a job after graduation. With many employers 29 students with already-developed' skill sets, on-the-job training while in college can be the best way to 30 a job later on.

But it's not all upside. Even full-time work may not completely 31 the cost of tuition and living expenses at many colleges. That means that though they're 32 time away from the classroom, many working students will still graduate with at least some 33. And working full-time cut into the time 34 for studying and attending classes. Students who 35 leaving school because of difficulty in managing work and class are likely to find themselves stuck in some of the same jobs they might have gotten if they hadn't gone to college at all.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 21. A. memories | B. ideas | C. descriptions | D. images |
| 22. A. accurate | B. pressing | C. consistent | D. limiting |
| 23. A. agenda | B. dream | C. jobs | D. chances |
| 24. A. temporary | B. dynamic | C. academic | D. alternative |
| 25. A. ambition | B. arrangement | C. distribution | D. payment |
| 26. A. beyond | B. from | C. beside | D. for |
| 27. A. urgent | B. demanding | C. critical | D. convincing |
| 28. A. land | B. quit | C. offer | D. handle |
| 29. A. looking into | B. applying for | C. looking for | D. applying to |

- A. follow B. switch C. decide D. ensure
31. A. approve B. serve C. investigate D. cover
32. A. devoting B. sacrificing C. experiencing D. allowing
33. A. debt B. traps C. tax D. hurdles
34. A. available B. resistant C. identified D. withdrawn
35. A. put off B. rely on C. end up D. absent from

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

The FIFA World Cup 2022 kicks 36 on Sunday with a ceremony at the Al Bayt

Enner Valencia scored two first-half goals as Ecuador beat hosts Qatar 2-0 in the opening match. It's the first time that a host team 37 (lose) the opening game of the World Cup.

Even without a home team to cheer for, Chinese fans and enterprises remain 38 (enthusiasm) about the Qatar World Cup. Support from China has also come in 39 more concrete way, with most of the tournament's stadiums, its 40 (accommodate) facilities and its official transportation system 41 (feature) contributions from Chinese builders and providers. For example, the 80, 000-seat Lusail Stadium, 42 is scheduled to host the eye-catching final game, was designed and built by China Railway International Group with advanced energy-saving 43 (technology) and sustainable materials. Besides, Doha's first ever Panda House officially opened to the public on Thursday. 44 (locate) at Al Khor Park near the Al Bayt Stadium, the Panda House is home to Chinese giant pandas, three-year-old female Si Hai and four-year-old male Jing Jing. And according to a list released by FIFA; Chinese referee Ma Ning and two 45 (assist) referees, Cao Yi and Shi Xiang, have been appointed to judge at the 2022 FIFA World Cup.

第四部分 写作(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

46. 假定你是李华, 你所在的城市正在创建文明城市, 学校邀请当地交警来校做“交通安全知识”讲座, 请你给学校英文版校报写一篇报道内容包括:

2. 讲座过程；

3. 活动意义。

注意：1. 词数 100 字左右；

2. 可适当添加细节，以使行文连贯。

第二节 满分 25 分)

47. 阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

Counting the votes took about five minutes, but it seemed like hours. At last, after three long
金线),
identifying me as the important Captain of Polk County High School cheerleaders (啦啦队员),
which was quite an accomplishment before I ended my school days in a blaze of glory.

“Girls,” she began, “it is my pleasure to announce that Terry Shaw has been elected Captain
of Polk County High School cheerleading team.” A resounding cheer was heard throughout the
gym. How could this be? I hadn’t missed a practice or a game in three years. Terry couldn’t claim
this flawless record.

Everyone gathered around Terry with congratulations, but I was glued to my seat that only
moments before was the springboard to my throne (宝座). She had stolen my thunder and swept
my dream right out from under me. Finally, I walked over to Terry on shaky legs and managed a
“Good luck, Terry,” in a whisper that barely masked my urge to cry. Terry hugged me close and
said, “I wasn’t expecting this, Annie. What a shock.” I didn’t reply her with mean words but deep
inside I wanted to do just that.

All the way home, I sobbed. There was no way I was going to stay on a team so blind that
they couldn’t see the one most deserving of being named captain. I slammed the front door,
stomped up the steps and threw myself onto my bed in a dramatic display of sobs and sighs that

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/156123044231010220>